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George-Town, April 24, 1786.

To Messrs. WASHINGTON, BUTLER and NIVISON.

"*Nothing extenuate, nor nothing add,*
"*Nor set down aught in malice.*"

GENTLEMEN,

THE influence of your example shall not make me forget the respect I owe to the public and to myself.—I will still adhere to the determination which governed my pen in my first address, most religiously to observe the truth, and rather to let some facts appear obscure than attempt to supply by conjecture, the want of proof; and on no account to draw conclusions which it was possible, the premises might not warrant, an error too frequently committed in the heat of controversy, even by men otherwise respectable for candor and veracity.

Permit me to set you right in one particular.—Col. Forrest was not privy to the attack made in my letter, nor did he ever advise it, or say one word to me on the subject—all the merit, or blame of that transaction is my own.—Nor can I conceive that you thought his privity necessary to justify you for exposing those facts, which "*but for his privity* "*might have slept for ever*".—I should be glad to know *which* of the facts, or rather which of the assertions now made by you, was before a secret to any one gentleman who ever had the patience to listen to your story.—I had before heard of every one of them as coming from you.—But the same men who can *forget* every feature of it in private conversation, can affect a wonderful delicacy in public.—You would have it understood that I had commenced a wanton attack, without injury or provocation, when I have documents to prove that I left you for months, in the uninterrupted triumph of your own story; and it was not till I had the most serious apprehensions of being thought in Virginia a most detestable villain, if I remained longer silent, that I was induced to conquer my reluctance to newspaper warfare, and attempt a vindication of my partner's conduct and my own, in a paper, the circulation of which I presumed was principally confined to Virginia. In Maryland, where we were both known, I trusted that the whole tenor of our past lives, would effectually secure us against the malice of even more powerful adversaries; and had there been any mode of confining my publication to the perusal of those only who had heard your story, I should most assuredly have adopted that mode.—It is evident from the face of it, that it was only calculated for their perusal.—That I confined myself in it to the particular transactions which had been misrepresented in Virginia, and that I did not even draw to your prejudice, the conclusions which the facts I stated might warrant, every man of sense who reads our controversy will easily perceive.—My object was to justify ourselves, not accuse you. If in my own defence I was under a necessity of shewing your conduct in a true light, and if in that light it reflected disgrace on you, the fault was yours, who could first be guilty of such conduct, and afterwards force me for my own vindication to make it public.

To save the trouble of referring to my former letter, I will repeat the substance of what you called my first and second charges.—I stated, that in the month of May, 1784, and in consequence of obtaining your written contract to consign the Washington with 330 hogsheads of tobacco to my partner, stipulating, that she should sail the next month, I endorsed bills on F. and S. for £. 2000 sterling.—That your W. A. W. wrote me so early as the 4th of May, "that the ship's load was *ready* and that you "would have near 300,000*lb.* *of your own* tobacco on "board of her"—to which let me now add, that he said, "the balance of her load would be on consignment to F. and S."—I admitted you met with difficulties in launching your ship, and I did not blame you for her not sailing so soon as the time stipulated.—But I inferred, that every difficulty of this kind vanished the 23d of June, when you wrote me,—"*We have at length got our ship down* "*the creek*, and have not the smallest doubt, but "that she will sail sometime next month."—I quote your own words, and fairly too,—and I stated, that notwithstanding this contract of May, obliging yourselves to send off your ship in June with 330 hogsheads of tobacco.—Notwithstanding you had got her down the creek the 23d of June, and was then certain she would sail in July, the load being all ready so early as the 4th of May, yet she did not sail until March, 1785, and when she did sail she only carried 204 or 207 to my partner's address, no more than 161 of which were your property.—I left it with you to explain and to justify this breach of contract, not only as to the time of the ship's sailing, but with respect to her sailing so short of the quantity you were bound to send.—These you call unsupported charges;—assertions without proofs.—Which of the facts here stated do you pretend to deny?—Not that Mr. Washington wrote me the 4th of May, that the ships load was ready, and that you would have near 300,000*lb.* of your own tobacco on board of her? If you do, the curious may discover the truth by applying to the Printer with whom the original letter is lodged. Not (or at least you ought not to deny) that you entered into a *written* contract to consign your ship with 330 hogsheads of tobacco to my partner, and that she should sail in June, 1784; for a true copy of it* is inserted below, and the original is in my possession, to be shewn to those who wish to be convinced that it is dignified with your own respectable signature.—Not that you wrote me the 23d of June, 1784; "we "have at length got our ship down the creek and "have not the smallest doubt of her sailing next "month."—This letter is also lodged with the Printer;—Not, that she did not sail before March, 1785;—for that I can prove, if not by written, by sufficient testimony;—Not that she carried only 204 or 207 hogsheads to my partner, and that no more than 161 were your property; for this your account current in your own possession will prove.—What unsupported charge then, did I bring against you?—You have hastily adopted expressions without considering their import, or how injudiciously you applied them.—I did not in my first letter, nor shall I in this, bring any charge against you which I cannot support and prove.

But it seems "you did not execute any solemn "written contract, obliging yourselves to send 330 "hogsheads of tobacco to Col. Forrest."—If I have such a contract I am challenged to produce it.—I have produced it.—I will not contend that it was a solemn contract, or that it was *sufficient to bind you.*—That it was a *written* one I will affirm;—and I will also affirm, that at the time of taking it, I entertained no doubt of its being faithfully complied with.—But I will not venture to affirm, that, because it expresses you were to send 330 hogsheads of tobacco to my partner, in June, 1784, you were therefore bound to do it; for you who can so well explain, that the words, "*We have at length got our ship down the Creek,*" mean that you had not got your ship down the creek; but only "*that* "*you had no other difficulty to apprehend from the* "*shoalness of the creek,*" may also have as much ingenuity in reserve as will be sufficient to demonstrate, that you were under no obligation in law or conscience to consign more than 185,000*lb.* of tobacco to Col. Forrest.—Maugre the words of the contract.

You ask, "were you obliged to persevere in "your first intention of sending your ship fully "loaded, because you had informed me you should "do so, after the *price* in England, had fallen far "below that in this country."—I would willingly answer all your questions; and to this I must reply, that if you had only told me you would send your ship load of tobacco to Col. Forrest, as you state the matter yourselves, and by telling me so, had induced me to endorse your bills for £. 2000 sterling; that you would have been under the strongest obligations of honor and justice, to have performed what you told me you would perform; or at least to have paid in something else to the full amount of your deficiency in tobacco.—Did you offer to do this? Did you ever hint to me that you had altered your intentions and meant to send only little more than half the quantity of tobacco you had promised?—Did you not by your own confession alter your intentions as to the quantity of tobacco you meant to send to pay a debt in England, because tobacco had fallen in England? And if you thought near 300,000*lb.* of tobacco, or 330 Hogsheads of tobacco, necessary to send to England for the discharge of a debt, when the price was high, could you suppose that half the quantity would be sufficient to discharge a still larger debt, when you took it for granted the price was very low?

But what signifies arguing on cases that never existed.—You signed a written contract to send your ship with 330 hogsheads of tobacco to Col. Forrest, and all the sophistry in the world will never convince one man of common honesty that you were not bound to comply, unless I relieved you from your engagement, which I should not have refused, had you made the requisite payments.—Need I remind you, that when you first determined to send your ship to Col. Forrest, you ordered a large cargo of goods from him, and that the cash advances, and articles bought on short credit, ought to have been paid out of your shipment of tobacco as well as the bills drawn; unless you had put money into his hands by other means, for those payments.—Did you take any measures to throw money into his hands for these purposes, independent of your shipment of tobacco?—On the contrary, was not your shipment of tobacco the only thing relied on for these payments, as well as for the payment of the bills? Did not the whole sum he was in advance for you when your ship arrived in London, amount to upwards of £. 2700 sterling money, actually paid by him? And could you imagine that your 185,000*lb.* of tobacco would be sufficient to pay this sum, at a time too when you were so strongly impressed with an opinion of the low price of tobacco in England, as to be induced to send your ship dead freighted, rather than risk more tobacco? You may assert that you expected it, but where will you find credulity to believe you?

As to your reasoning about your being induced by friendship, &c. &c. &c. and "from your then "good opinion of *your friends* Forrest and Stod-"dert" to give us a preference, I will leave you in the full enjoyment of every thing you prove by it.

You say "one of my charges against you imports "a chain of deception in the finishing and sailing "of the ship Washington.—and that you *had* re-"peatedly explained to me the causes which con-"tributed to her detention, and you aver, that I "neither *was*, nor possibly could be *deceived* in my

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* Benjamin Stoddert has agreed that we shall draw bills on Forrest and Stoddert for £. 2000 sterling, and has this day endorsed the same, in consequence of our agreement to consign our vessel, with a load of tobacco, about 330 hogsheads, to his partner Col. Forrest; the vessel is to sail sometime about the last of next month.

WASHINGTON, BUTLER and NIVISON.
May 15, 1784.

" expectations on this subject; for independent of
" the information I so frequently received from
" other sources, *you never failed to acquaint me* with
" every accident which attended you, almost *as soon*
" as they happened.—That my complaint then is
" not the effect of disappointment or loss, but a
" shameful refuge to shield my conduct from the
" censure of such of our American correspondents as
" depended on us for fall goods."—How easy it is
to make rash assertions?—How difficult would it be
for you to prove any one of these I have here re-
futed.—Were all the assertions without proofs, ex-
tracted from your very long performance, to what a
pigmy size would it be reduced.—I am afraid mine
will be as tremendously long, but I will imitate you
in nothing else.

I do not know that I made any charge against you which could import a chain of deception in the failing of the ship Washington; but without disputing about words, I will endeavour to prove, that I should have been justifiable in making such a charge; and I do it the more readily, as the evidence I have on this subject, will also throw a light upon other matters, and may serve in some degree to shew, whether I *was* or *was not deceived* as to the sailing of the ship.—Whether *you did or did not fail* to acquaint me almost as soon as they happened with every accident which attended you.—And whether my complaint, that you were the sole cause of my partner's disappointing a number of gentlemen, who depended on him for fall goods in 1784, was well founded, or a shameful refuge to shield our conduct from the censure of those who had been disappointed.

I proceed to my proofs.—Your letter of the 23d of June, 1784, already quoted, left no doubt on my mind, that your ship would sail in the following month. I received no letter, nor no message from you on that or any other subject, from the 23d of June, until I wrote you a letter the 1st of October, of which the following is an extract.—" I have
" lately been informed (and I cannot help adding)
" *to my very great surprize* and mortification, that
" your ship still remains in the country.—It was
" not till after *the most positive assurances*, and such
" as I hoped, indeed did not doubt, might be reli-
" ed on, that your ship should sail, at all events, in
" the month of June, that I consented to endorse
" your bills. I earnestly beg that no time may be
" lost in despatching her;—besides the inconveni-
" ence of laying so long out of our money, Col.
" Forrest has been subject to another:—He was
" taught to believe she would be in time to bring
" out his fall goods."—This letter produced an an-
swer from you dated the 12th of October, in which you enumerate a number of difficulties you had met with, and tell me among other things, that " " lastly, after finishing the ship, you had been 18
" days in getting her down the creek, which pro-
" ceeds from the *shoalness* of the water; being
" obliged to heave her through the mud the whole
" way; in about three days more we hope to have
" her in Potomack."—Let this be compared with your 23d of June letter, and with your explanation of that letter:—You also made an offer of the ship and cargo to me in this letter, you yourselves explained your reasons for making such offer; the price of tobacco had fallen in London, far below the country price.—But you said not a word in this letter about the time of the ship's sailing. I wrote immediately and sent down express (my letter is dated the 16th of October) declining the purchase of your ship, and pressing you to send her off at all events by the 10th of November at farthest, observing, that if she should be detained till the new tobacco was shipped, you would add by the delay to the losses already sustained.—You replied the 22d of October, " We have got our ship out; she has taken
" in part of her tobacco, and craft are gone after
" more; we have about 140 hogsheads at Mattox;
" which we shall be able to put on board next week
" with *open* flats, the ship will then fall down to
" Yeocomico to take in the balance of her load; we
" shall use every possible diligence to get her off
" by the time you mention, but *you may rely on it*
" she *shall* sail before the 15th of next month."—The next letter I received from you, was the 24th of November.—You sent it by express to know about your goods just then arrived in the Liberty;—and this *was the first* voluntary letter I received from you, in which your ship was mentioned, after the 8th of June, all in the intermediate time I had sent down on purpose for, and extorted as replies to mine.—Does this assertion correspond with yours, where you aver, that " I neither was, nor possi-
" bly could be deceived in my expectations as to the
" sailing of the ship; for independent of the infor-
" mation I so frequently received from other
" sources, you never failed to acquaint me with
" every accident which attended you, almost as
" soon as they happened?"—But enough of digres-
sions. all you say on the subject of the ship in this first unsolicited letter, is this, " Our ship will sail the
" first of next month without fail."—The 29th of November, five days after the date of your last, I wrote you by express " Col. Forrest writes me the
" 16th of September, that *he was then waiting* for
" the Washington to send the remainder of your
" goods by, as well as all the planters goods order-
" ed for Virginia, your own disappointment I do
" not so much lament (why did I not lament it?)
" but it is intolerable to disappoint the gentlemen
" who, relying on their goods, have not supplied
" themselves in the country.—For God's sake *let*
" *your vessel go off immediately loaded or not*, lest
" the same game be played over again in the spring. I
" suppose Col. Forrest would provide another con-
" veyance for the goods, as soon as he received my
" letter by the John and Ann; she arrived the 21st
" of September."—This is the letter which you say dispensed with the strict performance of your contract; did you comply with the conditions upon which I dispensed with it?—In answer to this you wrote me the 2d of December. without taking any notice of what I said of Col. Forrest's disappointment of yourselves and others in consequence of waiting for your ship, " Our ship has fallen down to Yeoco-
" mico to take in the remainder of her tobacco and
" and will sail without fail next week."—Here ended our correspondence on the subject of her sailing.—Often as I had been deceived, I had still the credulity to confide in your promises, and some flying report, that she had actually sailed, put an end to my inquiries, and it was not till long after, that I learnt she did not sail till the following March, and a letter I received from you of the 10th of February, 1785, in which you say, " *In our letter to Col.*
" *Forrest by the Washington, we have instructed him*
" *to dispose of her in London, provided he can get*
" *£.2000 sterling for her.—We conceive the war*
" *between the Emperor and the Dutch, affords a*
" *favorable opportunity for disposing of vessels built*
" *upon the construction of ours*," was not calculated, nor did it contribute, to dispel my delusion.—Let me add, to complete my evidence on every point I have yet mentioned, that almost as soon as you had at first determined to send your ship to Col. Forrest, you requested that a freight might be provided for her in London, for her return voyage in 1784—you not only wished your own goods to be shipped in her, but you particularly desired that all the goods we sent to Virginia might be reserved for her. Col. Forrest complied but too well with your desire; he provided no other conveyance for his Virginia goods, waiting for your ship.—And your boasted letter, which you wrote him about your misfortunes, and which you triumphantly say, " Was
" sufficient to determine him *not* to depend on the
" Washington," was the very thing *which did* determine him to continue to wait for her.—This letter was dated the very same celebrated 23d of June, on which you wrote me the letter so often quoted,—it was received by Col. Forrest the 26th of August, and besides informing him of your misfortunes, it contained pointed assurances that the ship should sail in all July; and as she had been described as built on the construction for fast sailing, it was time to expect her arrival when he received the letter, even if she had sailed the very last day of July, and surely the presumption was that she would have sailed sooner.—Before he received this letter he was balancing in his mind whether to wait longer for her, or provide another conveyance for the goods;—but this determined him to wait; nor can his determination be called imprudent, unless it is first supposed that he possessed at so early a period, the rare art of knowing how far your promises were to be depended on; and I trust it will surpass even your powers of rhetoric to persuade the gentlemen most disappointed, that it deserves an harsher epither.

As to your charges against Forrest and Stodder; the transactions on which they are founded having passed in London, and as I really am not possessed of evidence on the subject of the whole of them, it cannot be expected that I can refute them by as strong proofs, as I doubt not the public will think I have established every one of mine against you.—But even admitting every thing to be true, which for want of evidence, I may not be able to disprove, I will venture to say the comparison of them, with those facts I have established against you, will be no more than as a drop of water and the ocean.

It cannot be expected that I can descend to take any notice of your certificate, signed by three *common* sailors; no person will, I hope, doubt the truth of what I before said on the subject it refers to.—I should pay no more respect to Mr. Parker's certificate, if it warranted your expressions concerning it, and the conclusions you draw from it, for in that case I should only consider it as the certificate of a *common* sailor, though signed by a gentleman's son: But as it does not warrant your expressions concerning it, nor the conclusions you draw from it; as any person may easily discover by taking up your paper and comparing the text with the context, I shall oppose to it the certificate he signed in London, and leave the public to believe which they please or neither; it runs in these words.—" *We,*
" *sundry of the sailors in the ship Washington, Capt.*
" *Blackwell, do hereby certify and declare, that at*
" *the taking in the cargo in Virginia, a great part*
" *of it appeared unsound and unfit for any kind of*
" *use, and that the whole ship's company was ad-*
" *prized at any persons shipping such; and it was*
" *repeatedly observed that it was the sweepings of*
" *hell; and should we be called on we are ready to*
" *make oath thereof.* JOHN PARKER."

This certificate, *which is the identical one* Mr. Parker signed in London, and which any one may have access to, and see his name in his own hand writing, appears to have been calculated to be signed by more than one of the crew.—Perhaps it was at first intended that it should be signed by the whole, and it might not be till after some little reflection, that Col. Forrest saw the impropriety of having it signed by any but Mr. Parker.—You ask, " Where was the impropriety of having it signed
" by the other sailors; were they less to be believed
" than Mr. Parker?" Undoubtedly, Mr. Parker was the son of a respectable man; he had the character of veracity and honor himself—and as it was not known that they were also men of veracity and honor, and sons of gentlemen, there was the strongest presumption, that they were less to be believed than Mr. Parker, who was known to possess those advantages.

The certificates of the inspectors I have no doubt is true.—I never contended that the tobacco was not good when it was inspected, I only contended, that it was very bad when it arrived in London: It is indifferent to me, whether it was damaged in the warehouse after inspection, whether it received its damage in the *open* flats which carried it to the ship, or whether it had not sufficient substance to stand the sea sweat, and the hot hold of a ship for many months.—That it was very bad when it got to London I established by certificates of gentlemen that *will* be believed, and I can confirm it by the oath of a gentleman now in Maryland who saw it opened in London, but I deem it superfluous to introduce this oath, in a piece already too long.—Who besides yourselves, doubts that the tobacco was as I have represented it?—But it seems I attempted
" unfairly to impose on the world that your tobacco
" sold for double what it really did sell for." If this is not your meaning, what is your meaning?—One of us must be grosly mistaken—you are possessed of the account sales.—I have no copy of it. I recited from memory the selling prices by the *lb.* 1d.½ to 2d.¾. I referred to your account current for the net proceeds, and found your 161 hogsheads £.1113.—Every body knows it is the usual, indeed almost the universal custom to charge the insurance in the account sales;—I supposed this was done in yours, but I find by a second application to the account current, that the insurance is there charged. —It amounts to something more than 5 s. per hogshead, and in this single particular only was I mistaken.—Deduct the insurance from my former state of the sales, and every merchant who knows his business will tell you I was correct.—I will not enter into the merits of Capt. Blackwell's certificate; I do not imagine he had seen at the time of signing it, my letter wherein I say " I am much mistaken if I
" cannot prove that your Captain thought at least as
" contemptibly of your tobacco as any other per-
" son."—If Capt. Blackwell will certify that he had seen this letter previous to signing the certificate; or if he will let me know he had seen it, I will then endeavour (possibly without success) to prove what I before said, " I was much mistaken if I could not prove"—I do not want to embroil myself with all the world; I have no enmity to Capt. Blackwell, and he shall fairly be the aggressor if he and I have any difference.

I shall close our correspondence, I hope for ever, with some remarks on the sale of your ship, first declaring that even at this late day, I am at a loss to know whether my partner did or did not sell her under authority of commons, and were I now to hazard a conjecture, I should suppose that he really did sell her under what he deemed authority derived from the commons, but that his authority was not legal; consequently I could not with any propriety have written you a letter the 18th of October last, as you state I did, telling you *that the ship was not sold by authority of commons.*—I remember writing you a letter about that time in answer to one from you dated at Alexandria, sent up by express and delivered to me after dark, with a request that I would answer it that night.—I answered it that night and in a hurry, which I suppose, is the reason I have no copy of it, for I confess I have none.—But yet I would venture my reputation, which no common bribe should tempt me to forfeit, that you have not fairly quoted my letter, and that at most it only expresses my then opinion, from the evidence then before me (which I never pretended was conclusive) that the ship was not sold under authority of commons; the difference is most material. You have the exclusive power in your own hands of determining whether I make rash assertions, or yourselves wrong quotations?—I can account in no other way for my own ignorance of the powers under which my partner sold your ship, than by supposing the documents, if he had any on this subject, were lost in the Le Fayette, a brig he despatched for the Chesapeake immediately after the Washington left London,

you know I either wrote you or told you, he had taught me to expect information respecting your affairs by that vessel) and that as it really must have appeared to him of no consequence, he has not since thought it worth while to send copies.—It must have appeared to him of no consequence, because he well knew, that whether he acted legally, or illegally in the sale, it depended on you alone to determine its validity.—It really gives me pain to charge *even* men, by whom I have been so essentially injured in pecuniary matters, and who have been so very active in attempts to injure me in what is infinitely dearer to me, with a thing so unworthy the character they maintain, as unfair quotations; but this is the second error of the kind in your publication, as may be seen by examining your quotation of my letter of the 29th of November, with my own.—That the ship was put into the commons and that he relieved her from the commons, by paying the wages due to your sailors, you will hardly deny.—What power he derived over her by relieving her from the commons, or whether he derived any, I am not lawyer enough to determine, nor will you deny, that but for his officious interposition, she would have been sold by the commons, and in all reasonable probability at a price infinitely inferior to that you affect to think you have cause to complain of.—How unlikely that you really do think so, be it now my task to establish.

You received a letter from me of the 27th of June, 1785, wrote in consequence of one I received from Col. Forrest, dated before the sale of the ship, informing you of his intention to sell her at public sale, and to buy her in himself, to be returned to you, when you reimbursed the price and the advances he would be under the necessity of making on her. (I before gave the reasons for his making the sale.) This letter relinquished any power we might have over the ship after the sale, before the sale was made.—This surely did not look like design in us "to cheat you out of your ship," or betray any symptom, "that *your ruin was most decidedly intended*," and yet this letter, harmless, and inoffensive as it was, contained as strong evidence of both, as any other act of ours.—You acknowledge a letter from Col. Forrest the 20th of May, pretty much to the same effect, and informing you in addition, that he had sold the ship, and purchased her in himself at £. 1200, in her incomplete state (meaning in the state she arrived from sea) requiring something more than £. 200, to fit her again for sea, "but this he "told you he did by authority of commons."—You say the fact was otherwise.—How do you know the fact was otherwise?—A letter of mine proved it.—I deny that any letter of mine affords such proof.—After the ship arrived in this country, the same information and the same offers were repeated; you might still determine to take the ship or not,—you might take her, only refunding the advances actually made on her: Nay more, you had it in your option to take her previous to refunding any advances at all; you had it in your power to have her valued here, and to put her upon us at such valuation.—What was your conduct?—You refused to take her on any terms—you refused to have her valued here.—Why did you make these refusals? Let me account for them in your own words, "because the ship suffered "considerable injury in her homeward passage, and "to have taken her, we must have born the loss of "such injury, and you (F. and S.) have received "the freight." Whence did you derive this information? What right had you to draw such conclusion?—Can it possibly be necessary for me to inform any one person who may read this, that the underwriters in London were answerable for the injuries the ship sustained on her voyage, and that the freight would not undubitably have been Messrs. Washington, Butler and Nivison's?—Did you not know that the ship was insured, and did you not also know that her expences, whilst on the voyage, amounted to considerably more than the freight?—Is it to be conceived that you could have supposed us so stupid as to have insisted on the freight, merely for the sake of paying a larger sum for the expences of the ship whilst she was making the freight? Surely the evil genius of the ship still pursues you—you are as unfortunate in your arguments, where she is the subject, as you were originally in getting her down the creek.—It is plain you thought you had got the worth of her!——"But you refused to have "any thing to do with her." (I now adopt your sense, though not your words,) "because it would have "invalidated your claim to £. 2000 sterling, for "her."—Is it possible you can be serious in such claim? Why is it made? Is it because you expected to recover that sum by law, in consequence of Col. Forrest's having put her up to sale in London, and buying her in himself on the express condition of returning her to you if you did not like the sale? You could not have expected it! You are not now to be told, that a bargain, a contract, a sale, or what you please, is not binding on one party, unless it is binding on both:—Were you ever bound? Were you bound if she was sold without authority? If she was sold with authority you were not bound. Did you not receive a letter from me, in consequence of one I received from Col. Forrest, wrote before the sale was made, which left you free?—Is this claim made, because you once "conceived, the war be-"tween the Emperor and the Dutch afforded a fa-"vorable opportunity of disposing of vessels on her "construction," (and that therefore) "Col. Forrest "might be able to get £. 2000 sterling for her?" Unfortunately for you, there was no war. Is it made because you think her worth two-thirds of that sum? No person in America or in England will give it. Is it because she would have been sold by the commons, probably for less than one half of that sum, and Col. Forrest would not permit it, that you want to make him pay nearly double the value for her?—Nobody can believe that you, who could so cheerfully "submit your actions to the tribunal of the "public, and so boldly defy its censure," would be so ungrateful.—Nobody will believe you could be so unjust.—Nor will any body believe you weak enough to suppose (even if you could be so unjust) that the law would support you in it. What is not just, is seldom law. "You have ever considered "my partner's conduct in the sale of the ship highly "unjust, and were you to add fraudulent, the "epithet would, perhaps, be justified," and "you "have reason to suspect, you were most egregiously "imposed on in the sale of your tobacco."—Weak, wanton, illeberal, ungenerous aspersions!—Not the united efforts of all mankind, *common sailors and all*, could establish the shadow of probable ground for suspicions, which will reflect eternal disgrace on the authors, unless you prove them to be well founded.

BEN. STODDERT.

P. S. I really forgot to correct your mercantile creed in the body of my letter—"the circumstances "of a moment are not to govern" the performance of a contract, nor even "of *only* a promise." I must set you right in another thing.—You were not deceived by me respecting your goods which arrived in Patuxent. One thing more, and I have done—Capt. Blackwell had no power to sell your ship.—He could not give a title to her.—Is it likely Col. Forrest seriously offered him 1500 guineas for her?

B. S.

MONTEGO-BAY, March 11.

BY the last packet the strictest orders were transmitted to the officers of his Majesty's customs in this island, not to admit any ships or vessels built in the American States, since their declaration of independence, to pass as British plantation built, unless they should have been taken at sea, by letters of mart and reprisal, and condemned as lawful prize in the Court of Vice-Admiralty.

In consequence of the above orders, the brig Charlotte, Cornelius White, Master, from New-York, with flour, lumber, &c. was seized here last Tuesday (her register, granted at Halifax in 1784, certifying that she had been built at New-London in 1782.) It is however with much concern, we find ourselves obliged to relate, that on the night following, the above vessel, without sails or rudder, was piratically rescued out of the hands of the officers, by four desperate persons, heading armed boats, towed out to sea, and with sails procured from the shore, carried towards Cuba: But, the Comptroller, in a swift, well sound vessel, is in pursuit of the pirates, her recapture may probably be effected at this hour, as the ship Euphrates, which arrived yesterday, saw the Charlotte on Thursday noon, in an unmanagable state, from the deficiency of sails, and the want of a rudder; and yesterday morning about one o'clock, fell in with and spoke the vessel in which the Comptroller is on board, and informed them of the Charlotte's steering a N. E. course; the supposed distance at that time five leagues from Martha-Brae.

Those deluded men must have been spirited up to this rash act, by the too successful rescue of the brig Star, David Bowers, Master, which, on the night of the 28th ult. was, in a similar manner, carried out of Martha-Brae harbour.——His Majesty's sloop Porcupine went the next day in pursuit of her, but neither has since been heard of.

ALEXANDRIA, May 4.

Last Tuesday arrived here from Cape-Nichola-Mole, the Ship Triton, Capt. Lewis, who informs, that being about 5 Leagues to the Westward of Cape-Nichola-Mole, it blowing very fresh, and under close reefed Main-Topsail, the Sea, which rose suddenly and very high, beat so forcibly against the Ship's Side as to shift the Cargo, and oblige him to put into the Cape to refit.

Yesterday passed this Port for George-Town, the Ship Washington, Capt. Fenwick, from London.

NAVAL-OFFICE, ALEXANDRIA.

Inward Entries. Sloop Betsy, T. Champlin from Curacoa; Brig Speedwell, G. Connell, Turks-Island; Schooner Lottery, Z. Mann, Baltimore; Sloop Harry, J. M'Kever, Philadelphia; Sloop Fox, I. Cahoon, Cape-Francois; Ship Triton, T. Lewis, Port-au-Prince.

Cleared Outwards. Sloop Charming Polly, J. Ellwood, for Philadelphia; Schooner Jesse, S. Davis, Charleston; Schooner Lottery, Z. Mann, Baltimore.

Public Vendue.

On Saturday next, the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be sold at the Vendue-Store, opposite Col. Hooe's dwelling-house,

A LARGE and general assortment of DRY-GOODS.——Also, RUM, BRANDY, WINE, SUGAR, HYSON and BOHEA TEAS, COFFEE, ALLSPICE, SOAP, CHEESE, RED CLOVER SEED, &c. &c.

And at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at Mr. Harper's wharf, will be sold, a new SCOW or FLAT, 38 feet in length by 12 feet wide, completely built.

P. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Master.

Alexandria, May 4, 1786.

Just imported in the brig Speedwell, George Connell, Master,

A quantity of the best of ROCK SALT, which will be sold at the moderate price of 2/4 per bushel by the quantity, or at 2/8 by the single bushel.—Inquire of Messrs. SHREVE and LAWRASON, or the Captain on board at Mr. Watson's wharf.

Alexandria, May 4, 1786.

FOR LONDON,

With liberty of consignment,

THE ship WILLING TOM, THOMAS GRINLY, Master, now laying off this port and will positively sail by the 20th instant, two-thirds of her cargo being engaged.—For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board or Mr. WILLIAM HUNTER, jun.

Alexandria, May 4, 1786.

TO BE LET,

That large and commodious TAVERN in this town in which Mr. HENRY LYLES, deceased, lately lived, known by the name of the ALEXANDRIA INN and COFFEE-HOUSE. This building is three stories high, and being a corner house is shaped like an L, having two fronts, one of 58 the other of 42 feet on Fairfax and Cameron streets. It has on the first floor 5 rooms, one 26 by 24 feet, the others 16 by 12.—The same number of rooms and of the like dimensions, are on the second floor with fire-places and closets in the whole.—On the third floor are six rooms and one or two more may be conveniently made.—The garret may as yet be divided as the renter may choose. Under the whole house is a complete cellar, in which is a walled and covered well. The houses adjoining it are as follow: A new two story kitchen 18 by 21 feet; the chimney of which is so contrived as to admit of a fire-place 8 feet wide with an oven at one side, and a set of fixed boilers on the other; a fire-place is on the second floor: A stable 61 feet long by 26 feet wide, completely finished with 28 stalls and two more may be made, with a large shed on one side under which carriages may be kept. This stable is built with an attic story which makes the loft thereof to contain at one time, by good stowage, from 25 to 30 tons of hay; also a corn house and necessary. The tenant may be accommodated with every species of house and kitchen furniture of the best kind, belonging to the estate of the deceased, for which a credit, will if required be given, and also with the use or privilege of a complete ice-house, for some years on reasonable terms. The situation of all the buildings is in the most public part of the town fronting the Court and Market Houses. The plan and execution thereof are also universally approved of. A genteel tavern being much wanted at this time in Alexandria, such would meet with considerable encouragement, and the prospect that business in that and every other line will encrease rapidly in this town, will scarcely be doubted, by any person acquainted with it; for laying no stress on the many other advantages it possesses, the great progress already made in opening the navigation of Potomack, and the judicious manner with which that business is conducted, are of themselves sufficient to justify the opinion.—It will be to the advantage of any person who may incline to apply to be expeditious in doing so, from the benefit he would derive in being established as early as possible before the month of October, when the races of this town come on. Possession may be had at any time.—For terms, application may be made to Messrs. Herbert and Potts, Colonels Lyles and Hendricks, merchants in Alexandria, or the Subscriber living within two miles of this town.

THOMAS HERBERT.

Alexandria, May 4, 1786.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Journeyman Printer,

Who can be recommended for Sobriety and Diligence.

Alexandria, May 4, 1786.

☞ Advertisements omitted will be inserted our next.

POETRY.

A QUIET CONSCIENCE.

"CLOSE thine eyes and sleep secure;
Thy soul is safe, thy body sure;
He who guards thee, he who keeps,
Never slumbers, never sleeps.

A quiet Conscience in the breast,
Has only peace, has only rest:
The music and the mirth of kings,
Are out of tune, unless she sings:
Then close thine eyes in peace, and sleep secure:
No sleep so sweet as thine, no rest so sure."

Richard Conway,

Has for sale on reasonable terms,

MUSCOVADO SUGARS in hogsheads and barrels, LISBON and ALLUM SALT, BARBADOES and GRANADA RUM, &c. &c.

Alexandria, April 27, 1786.

All persons having claims

against the estate of the late Mr. HENRY LYLES, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement; and those indebted are particularly requested to pay off their respective balances as soon as may be, to enable the administrators to satisfy every just demand that may appear against the said estate.

WILILLIAM LYLES, } Admini-
JAMES HENDRICKS, } strators.

Alexandria, April 27, 1786.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

A CONVENIENT two-story dwelling-House, situated near Messrs. Harper and Watson's wharf.—For terms apply to

MICHAEL THORN.

Alexandria, April 27, 1786.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

ON Thursday the 13th instant, eloped from this place, a certain WILLIAM WHITAKER (an Irishman) about 6 feet high, of a slender frame, much pitted with the small-pox, is by trade a shoe and boot maker, perhaps equal to any in this State; and for a man in his station was possessed of a genteel wardrobe, such as the best broadcloths, ruffled shirts, silk stockings, &c.—He took with him a new Italian WHISKY, painted green, with a half-worn harness, and a handsome bright bay HORSE, upwards of 14 hands high, with a small blaze, a hanging mane, bob tail, his near hind foot white, and if branded forgot.——Whoever will secure the said Whitaker, so that he be brought to justice, and produce to me the above whisky, harness and horse, shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

King-George County, Marmion, April 19, 1786.

WANTED,

A Bookbinder.

Inquire at the Printing-Office.

Alexandria, May 3, 1786.

One hundred and twenty-eight dollars reward.

RAN away from the Potomack Company the following covenanted servants, viz. Joseph Hynes, John Bartholemus, Nicholas Walsh, John Butler, Michael Nolan, Timothy Ward, George Craig, Richard Harden, Francis Brett, alias Francis Fitzgerald, William Bradley, Frederick Marion, James M'Mullen, Thomas Gallagher, Matthew Walsh, Michael Dunn, Peter Cuningham, Thomas Rutledge, Abraham Kelley, Enoch Ennis, Philip Dignam, Michael Marton, Daniel Lewis, Henry Franks, John Whitstyene, Samuel Chambers, Lawrence Doolan, James M'Graw, John Knox, John Mason, Caleb Atherton, James M'Intyre, James Sheels, and Daniel Landen.—They have stolen so many clothes that it is needless to attempt a discription of them.—The above reward will be given for the whole, or in proportion for those that are brought back, including what the law allows.

JAMES RUMSEY.

Great-Falls of Potomack, April 18, 1786.

To be sold, at the Printing-Office,

Variety of Blank Books.

John Murray and Co.

Inform the public, that they have removed from the store lately occupied by them on Fairfax-street, to one on the corner of Prince and Water streets, opposite Messieurs HOOE and HARRISON's, where they have to sell, by wholesale or retail,

A GENERAL Assortment of EUROPEAN GOODS and GROCERIES; among which are the following, viz.

Madera, Port, Fayal, Teneriff, Malaga, } Wines, in casks, bottles, or by the gallon,
Jamaica spirits,
West-India rum,
Country ditto,
Molasses,
Loaf and brown sugar,
Coffee, chocolate,
Soap,
Tallow candles,
Spermaceti ditto,
Ginger,
New-England pork,
Beef in barrels and half barrels,
Mackerel,
Playing cards,
Arrack in bottles, cags, or smaller quantity,
Cogniac brandy,
Lemons,
Pimento,
Linseed oil,
Liver oil,
Jar raisins,
Butter,
Whalebone,
Sole leather,
Dutch ovens,
Stone lime,
Plough-sheers,
Bar-iron,
Mens' and womens' low priced leather shoes,
10 by 8 window glass,
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails,
Iron tea-kettles, pots and skillets,
Dry fish,
Bibles and testaments.

Alexandria, April 13, 1786.

☞ They will sell, or let on ground-rent, two LOTS on Pitt-street, near Mr. Josiah Watson's.

*** They have also 200 fish barrels which they will sell or exchange for fish.

BY PUBLIC SALE.

To be let to the highest bidder, on the 16th of May next, being the second day of the Court, in fee-simple, for an annual ground-rent under the usual covenants of distress and re-entry, and upon conditions of building upon each lot of ground within two years after the sale, a house of the dimensions of 20 feet square, at least, with a chimney of brick or stone, to be laid in with lime and sand, the following ground, viz.

ONE half acre LOT on Royal and Duke streets, 123 feet 5 inches on Duke-street, and 176 feet 7 inches on Royal-street.—One half acre LOT on Princess and St. Asaph streets, 123 feet 5 inches on Princess-street, and 176 feet 7 inches on St. Asaph-street, lying on the east side of St. Asaph-street and on the north side of Princess-street.—One LOT on Duke and St. Asaph streets, of 100 feet on the north side of Duke-street, and 176 feet 7 inches on the east side of St. Asaph-street, upon which there is a dwelling-house.——One LOT adjoining a house of Mr. Dade's on the commons of Alexandria.—One LOT 82 feet on the north side of Wolf-street, and 118 feet on the east side of Pitt-street.—One LOT on the south side of Prince-street and on the west side of Pitt-street, 24 feet front, and 90 feet in depth to a nine feet alley at the distance of 51 feet 5 inches from the corner of Pitt and Prince streets, from thence westwardly.—One LOT 23 feet on the north side of Wolf-street, and 100 feet on the east side of Fairfax-street.—The ground will be divided into smaller Lots, better to accommodate the purchasers, and a plat thereof shewn at the time of sale, which is to begin at 11 o'clock on the said 16th of May next, on the premises.—Also, for sale on the same day, a LOT on Prince and Washington streets, containing 40 feet on Prince-street and 100 feet on Washington-street, subject to a rent of £. 26 per annum, and conditioned that a house be built thereon within two years.

P. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Master.

Alexandria, April 27, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

In Fee-Simple,

A VERY valuable LOT, advantageously situated on Prince-street.—Inquire at the Printing-Office.

Alexandria, March 9, 1786.

LOTS to be let on Ground-Rent in this town, by Hooe and Harrison.

Alexandria, March 2, 1786.

TO BE RENTED,

For one year, or a term of years,

A large two-story Brick

HOUSE, on the west side of Fairfax-street, below the corner of Prince-street, now in the tenure of JAMES LOWNES.—The terms may be known by applying to

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE.

Alexandria, April 13, 1786.

☞ A great Variety of BLANKS, printed on good Paper, may be had at the Printing-Office.

Jesse Taylor,

Hath lately imported from the cheapest markets in Europe,

A LARGE assortment of Irish yard wide and ⅞ linens, chintzes, calicoes, and stamped linens, which with a quantity of Manchester and other goods he will sell cheap, either by wholesale or retail, for cash, tobacco, flour, wheat or Indian-corn.—He has also for sale, about 200 acres of well timbered LAND, about 6 miles from town, on the great road leading to Newgate; also, a Negro WENCH brought up to country work, and can do all kinds of house work.—To be rented, several LOTS on different streets in this town.——Good bloom tea to be sold cheap by the chest,

Alexandria, April 27, 1786.

To be sold for crop tobacco, on credit,

THAT elegant seat called SHUTER's-HILL; also a LOT of land at Colchester, both the property of the late John Mills, Esq; sold to us by his administrators at public sale on the 18th inst. on the terms of their advertisement of the 9th of February. The lot at Colchester is well situated for business, and has on it a large convenient store house, with a counting and lodging room in it, and a good cellar under it; also a kitchen, stable, &c.

The dwelling-house, cellar, out houses, &c. at Shuters-Hill are all conveniently planned for any family. The situation is healthy and delightful, commanding an extensive view up and down the river Potomack, over a beautiful plain below the house, upon the town of Alexandria, and over into Maryland, upon the many beautiful seats on that side the river. The house does not stand more than a mile, if so much, from the town; the lot of land contains nearly twenty acres, and may with the greatest ease be made to produce an abundance of vegetables, fruits, hops and such articles for market as will always command ready-money in Alexandria.

HOOE and HARRISON.

Alexandria, April 27, 1786.

☞ We will give good wages to any person that understands the business of a GARDENER, but he must come well recommended.

LOTS on different streets to be disposed of, either in fee-simple or on ground rent.——For terms apply to DENNIS RAMSAY.

Alexandria, April 6, 1786.

☞ He would sell Final Settlement Certificates.

We have three convenient Store-Houses to let by the year.

Hooe and Harrison.

Alexandria, March 9, 1786.

To be rented for one or more years and possession given the first day of May next,

Two good new HOUSES,

suitable for genteel families, situated in a pleasant part of this town.—For further particulars apply to Mr. PETER WISE, or the Subscriber.

RICHARD RATCLIFF.

Alexandria, April 20, 1786.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscribers on Monday evening last the 17th inst. an indented Irish servant lad, named TIMOTHY MAHONY, about 18 or 19 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of a light complexion and light short hair: He had on and took with him a gray cloth coat, remarkably long skirted with white metal buttons, an olive coloured velveret jacket with yellow buttons, a pair of black satinet breeches with black horn buttons, two pair of corduroy ditto, and one pair of leather ditto, a brown cloth coat with white plated buttons, and a short gray coat lined with coarse flannel, one white linen shirt, shoes and stockings, and a variety of other old clothes which I do not recollect.—At the same time ran away OWEN O'NEAL, an Irish indented servant man, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, about 31 years of age, much pitted with the small-pox, fair complexion and short sandy coloured hair; as the said servant was very indifferently clothed it is supposed the above mentioned Mahony will supply him with part of the above described clothing.—Whoever takes up and secures said servants in any gaol, so that their masters may get them again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges paid if brought home.

HENRY M'CABE,
ALEXANDER M'INTYRE.

Leesburg, April 20, 1786.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS and COMPANY, at their Printing-Office on *Fairfax-street*——by whom *Advertisements*, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper,——and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.

John Allison,

Has just imported in the ship Esther, Capt. Ledger, from Whitehaven, and now opening for sale at his store on King-street, either for cash or country produce, a neat and general assortment of EUROPEAN GOODS, suitable to the approaching season, viz.

FUSTIANS, jeans, jeanets and thicksets,
Durants and tammies,
Osnaburgs and twilled sacking,
and yard-wide Irish linens,
White and brown sheeting,
Dowlas and brown Holland,
Cambricks and lawns,
Lawn handkerchiefs and aprons,
Ditto needle-worked and flowered,
Thread and silk gauze,
Cyprus and soufflee ditto,
Plain, striped and flowered black ditto,
Humhums, book muslins and jaconets,
Book muslin handkerchiefs,
Calicoes and chintzes,
Thread lace and edgings,
Black ditto ditto,
An assortment of threads,
Mens' and womens' silk, cotton and thread stockings,
Ditto white silk gloves,
Silk purses,
Black Barcelona handkerchiefs,
Silk romal and bandano ditto,
White, pink and light blue lustrings,
English persians,
Black silk florentines,
Ditto modes,
Rich silk waistcoat patterns,
Sewing silk sorted colours,
A neat assortment of ribbons and taste,
Ladies' elegant fans,
Sham buck, beaver and kid gloves,
Fine and coarse hats,
8-4 and 10-4 mattresses,
Plain and fringed counterpanes,
Calamanco and lasting shoes,
Mens' and womens' leather ditto,
Neat draw-leather boots,
Morocco slippers,
Ditto childrens' shoes,
Mens' saddles,
Gilt, cut and uncut writing paper,
Leather and paper inkpots,
Slates and slate pencils,
Ivory and horn combs,
Looking-glasses of different sizes,
Tea-kettles and saucepans,
Stock, pad, chest and till locks,
Brass cocks,
Knives and forks,
Cutteau and pen knives,
Taylors' shears and scissors,
Lancets and sleeve-buttons,
Shoe and knee buckles,
Fashionable plated ditto,
Fashionable set knee ditto,
Plated and gilt hat ditto,
Fashionable set breast pins,
Real gold ditto,
Plated spurs and bits,
Watch chains and strings,
Elegant cornelian and mother-of-pearl watch seals,
Box-wood rules,
Joint and slit ditto,
Gentlemens' neat ivory ditto,
Sprig and carpenters' hammers,
Steelyards,
Pocket ditto,
Brooms and brushes of different kinds,
Surveying chains, compasses, two needles ball and socket with magnet to each,
Cases of plotting instruments complete,
Scales and dividers,
Oiled linen and lawn umbrellas,
Rattans and bamboo canes,
Ditto with swords covered with leather,
Neat fishing rods,
An elegant assortment of the most fashionable plated and gilt coat and vest buttons,
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 30d. nails,
10d. 12d. and 20d. flooring brads,
Best Peruvian powdered bark,
Ditto red ditto,
Tartar emetic,
Glauber salts,
Loaf sugar,
London porter, &c. &c.

Alexandria, April 20, 1786.

FOR SALE,

Or to be let on Ground-Rent for ever,

SEVERAL valuable LOTS in this town; also for sale on easy terms, a quantity of LAND on the Western Waters of the first quality.—Likewise, an assortment of EUROPEAN GOODS on hand, which with what we expect shortly, will make our assortment very general, all of which we will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.———In the mean time those who are indebted to us will oblige us much to call and settle their respective balances, particularly those who have overrun the promised credit several years.

JAMES HENDRICKS and CO.

Alexandria, April 27, 1786.

Robinson, Sanderson and Rumney,

Are now landing from on board the Esther, Capt. Ledger, from Whitehaven, a neat and valuable assortment of

Spring Goods,

Which they will sell on the lowest terms by wholesale, at their store on Fairfax-street.

☞ The Subscriber intending for Great-Britain soon, returns his most grateful thanks to his friends and the public, for the favors he has received since his arrival here, and begs leave to inform them that the business of the Company will be carried on as usual, in his absence, by Mr. William Hodgson, who is authorised to conduct the same, until the arrival of his partner, Mr. Rumney, who will accompany the Fall cargo.—All persons, having any demands against the house, are requested to bring them in, that they may be settled; and he will be much obliged to those who are indebted to them, and who cannot conveniently discharge their balances, to close their accounts, by giving bond or note, that he may leave the business in a regular train.

ROBERT SANDERSON.

Alexandria, April 20, 1786.

Burlington HAMS,

Of an excellent quality, to be sold by

D. and I. M'PHERSON.

Alexandria, April 20, 1786.

Alexandria, April 20, 1786.

The subscriber begs leave

to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened his store where he now lives as a PUBLIC VENDUE-STORE, for the sale of Merchandise, &c. Those who please to employ him may depend on the greatest attention being paid to their interest.

JAMES RATTLE.

Wanted, by the Trustees

of the WINCHESTER GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, a gentleman qualified to teach the Latin and Greek Languages.——A salary of £. 100 Virginia Currency, per annum, will be given for teaching twenty Scholars, with the privilege of taking four more at Four Guineas each.———Wanted also, a Master for an English School, to whom a salary of Sixty Pounds per annum, will be given for teaching twenty Scholars, with the privilege of taking four more at £. 3 each. No person need apply without producing testimonials of his abilities and moral character. Those who may choose to offer themselves as candidates for the Schools, will be pleased to apply personally or by letter, enclosing their credentials to the Trustees, before the first Monday in June next, on which day an election will take place.

JOHN SMITH, Chairman.

Winchester, April 10, 1786.

To be run for, over the course near this place, on Tuesday the 9th day of May next, agreeable to the rules of the Fredericksburg Jockey-Club,

A Purse of Forty Pounds,

free for any horse, mare, or gelding, the best two in three 3 mile heats. Horses to be entered with Capt. William Cherry, the day before the race; subscribers paying thirty shillings entrance-money, or double at the post; and non-subscribers forty shillings, or double at the post.

And on Wednesday the 10th day of May, will be run for, over the same course, agreeable to the same rules, the Entrance-Money of the day preceding, the best two in three 2 mile heats. Managers will be appointed for conducting the race, and to determine all disputes that may arise.

Charles-Town, Berkeley County, April 8, 1786.

THE creditors of the late WILLIAM DREW, Esq; deceased, are requested to make known their demands to BENJAMIN POWELL, Esq; of Williamsburg, or the subscriber, of this place, his acting executors, as soon as possible, that provision may be made for their discharge. Those indebted, it is hoped, will prepare for speedy payment. The executors are determined to finish the business of their administration with all possible despatch.

PHILIP PENDLETON.

Martinsburg, Berkeley County, April 3, 1786.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY authorised by an Act of Assembly, for raising a sum of money to be applied to the finishing of the German Lutheran Church, of the Borough of Winchester, in Virginia.

2000 Tickets at 3 Dollars each, is 6000 Dollars.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	500	is	500
1		300		300
2		100		200
3		75		225
5		30		150
10		10		100
20		8		160
540		5		2700
Prizes, 582				4335
Blanks, 1418		For the Church,		1665
2000				6000

A little more than 2½ Blanks to a Prize.

The following Gentlemen, are appointed Managers, who are under due obligations for the faithful discharge of their duty, viz. Col. Charles M. Thruston, Mr. Edward Smith, Major Thomas Massei, Col. Joseph Holmes, Col. James G. Dowdal, Mr. John Peyton, Reverend Christian Streit, Mr. Lewis Hoff, Mr. Philip Bush, Mr. George Kiger, Mr. Henry Baker, Mr. Adam Heiskel, Mr. George Linn, Mr. Peter Lanck, Mr. Frederick Hass.

It is hoped the pious purpose of this Lottery, will be a sufficient recommendation, and the friends of Religion of all denominations, will chearfully help to promote it by becoming adventurers.

The drawing of the Lottery, and a list of the fortunate numbers will be made known in proper time, and the prizes paid without any deduction, if demanded within twelve months, after the drawing is finished, otherwise they will be deemed a gratuity to the Church.

April 20, 1786.

FREDERICKSBURG RACES.

ON Tuesday the 6th of June, being Fair-Day, a subscription PURSE of FIFTY GUINEAS, by the inhabitants and neighbouring gentry, will be run for over the usual course, four mile heats, weight for age agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club.

On the following day another PURSE of THIRTY GUINEAS, weight for age and size, according to the Jockey Club.—Rules. The heats three miles. Entrance for the first day one guinea, for Subscribers of two guineas; two guineas for Subscribers of one guinea; and for non-subscribers three guineas.—For the second day three dollars, for Subscribers of two guineas; six dollars for Subscribers of one guinea; and nine dollars for non-subscribers; all which entrances are to be run for.

On the third day, by saddle or carriage horses that have never started for a PURSE of TEN POUNDS, or run matches for that sum. Heats two miles, and weight for size as above.—Entrance three dollars to go to the second best horse.

Gentlemen who start horses for any of the above purses are to enter them with Mr. THOMAS CLARK, at the Stage-Office, on the preceding day of each race, or to pay double at the starting post.—Judges are to be appointed by the owners of the horses starting for each purse.—Should the subscriptions exceed eighty guineas, which is probable, an addition will be made to the first purse.

THOMAS CLARK, Secretary.

Fredericksburg, April 20, 1786.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away the day after the Easter holidays, a Negro fellow named LONDON, he is an African, very tall, talks badly, and his teeth are open; he made an attempt to get to the English about 7 years ago, and was shot in crossing the Susquehanna and has now three or four Bristol drop shot between his shoulders, and a very large scar on one of his legs occasioned by the bite of a boar.—Whoever brings him to me, or secures him so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward.

PHILIP ALEXANDER.

April 26, 1786.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by G. RICHARDS and COMPANY.